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CH 202

Response Week 8

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**Group 1**

There are many similarities to draw between Mary Wollstonecraft’s *Vindication of the Rights of Woman* and Virginia Woolf’s *A Room of One's Own.* First and foremost, we see that both of these women are taking feminist stances in their writing. Although the stances are somewhat different, the main ideas of their arguments harmonize. One very interesting similarity between the two pieces is *how* they make their argument. They make sure to back up what they say many times over to an exhaustive degree, due to these ideas being revolutionary in their times. Wollstonecraft urges the public to provide for the education of women, and argues that the lack of education is the sole reason women are considered weaker to men. She compares uneducated women to male soldiers, saying like soldiers women are “sent into the world before their minds have been stored with knowledge, or fortified by principles” (Wollstonecraft 159). Woolf poses the idea that money is the most influencing factor in the suppression of women in society. In her story, a woman receives monthly income from a dead aunt’s estate. This woman then feels a sudden freedom, stating “I need not hate any man; he cannot hurt me. I need not flatter any man; he has nothing to give me.” (Woolf 29).

**Group 2, Question A**

In The Cameraman's Revenge by Wladyslaw Starewicz, we see the classic story of the two unhappy people, or beetles, in a couple finding love in the arms of other people, or in this case, bugs. The film is about lies, and how people tend to find the truth eventually. It makes use of the idea of truth to keep you in suspense in moments such as when Mr. Beetle is coming home while Mrs. Beetle is with another man, and when the film of adultery is shown to Mrs. Beetle at the theater. The comical lesson is that by not being truthful you, and your beetle wife, can land yourselves in jail.

**Group 3, Question B**

The idea that war is “the world's only hygiene” (Marinetti 42) should send shivers down your spine. That idea along with similar ones like “we will fight moralism, feminism, every opportunistic or utilitarian cow­ardice” (Marinetti 42) are ideas that were the basis of the *Manifesto of Futurism.* When Marinetti says the world can only be clean with war, it can be imagined that he meant that the world is filled with scum that needs to be cleaned by the horrific acts of war. Of course this was written before either of the world wars had started. Marinetti spews ideas with seemingly little regard for the actual consequences that would come from those actions he calls for. This is why I question whether or not Marinetti himself knew exactly what he meant when he wrote the words “war—the world's only hygiene—” (Marinetti 42).

**Group 4, Question A**

Comparing Georges Seurat’s *Bathers at Asnières* and Franz Marc’s *The Dream,* we can see that post-impressionists still maintained a recognizable form of reality in their work. We see what Seurat *feels* from the scene depicted in *Bathers at Asnières,* that of melancholy and acceptance of the smoke stacks running the view. In *The Dream* we see what most likely resembles a dream that Marc had. We see various animals, expressing different emotions through pose and color. We see a woman sitting cross-legged in the middle of the work, looking down somewhere out of frame. We see in this work what Marc was feeling when he painted the piece, and how he chose to *express* it.

Works Cited

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